

DR. JORDAN ON HAWAII

Talks of His Work In the Island Waters.

HIS VIEWS ON DOMESTIC POLITICS

Annexation of Hawaii to California Not a Vital Question.

Among the passengers who are to sail on the Sierra today is Dr. David Starr Jordan, the president of Stanford University, who has been in the Islands for the past two months, making investigations along the line of his favorite science, ichthyology. In speaking of the work he and his associates had accomplished and of his impressions of the Hawaiian Islands, Dr. Jordan said yesterday:

"During the time the Fish Commission has been here it has captured 235 kinds of fish. Color notes have been made of twenty of these, so far. Of the different fish we have caught, seventy are new to science. Thirty-five of these were found in the waters of Honolulu and twenty of Hilo. Something like fifteen were found to be common to both places. The work of making laws for the protection of the fishing industry of the Hawaiian Islands will also devolve to a large extent upon the report of our commission. Unfortunately, we have been deprived of the assistance of Dr. Everman, who was an invalid during his entire visit. However, the rest of us feel that we know the conditions and the needs of things sufficiently well to be able, under his guidance, to frame such laws as will benefit the fishing industry of this Territory.

"As to the transplanting of foreign fish into these waters, I doubt if it can be done successfully. The fresh water streams are so small and their channels are so precipitous, that I feel sure in saying it would not be worth the while. There are certain forms of edible mollusks that would, I think, do well in the waters of the Hawaiian Islands, and an attempt may be made to introduce them here.

"On the next steamer from the Coast we expect Dr. Oliver Jenkins, who has had, until the present time, the largest and most general collection of Hawaiian fishes to be found anywhere. In 1889 he visited the Hawaiian Islands at his own expense and made his collection. He began work upon them but was shortly after called to the chair of physiology of Stanford University, and his duties in that capacity have been so taxing that he has not had time for anything else. Of late, since he has had the trip to the Islands in view, he has made some systematic studies along the line that we too are following. He has also issued several pamphlets of late on Hawaiian fishes. The most recent of these came by the latest mail.

"As to the political and social conditions of Hawaii, I was familiar with them to a certain degree, before I came. The state of things in the Islands is being exaggerated to no little degree in the East. Affairs are not half so bad as some of the newspapers try to make out. The problems of the Hawaiian Islands are those of the tropics, but under much more favorable circumstances than we find them elsewhere. The trade winds do much to preserve human life and make existence durable. Still, as I said, all the factors that are to be found in tropical problems are to be found here. Among these, and one unsolved as yet, is this one: Can the tropics be made to produce those social conditions that will make all men free and equal? So far, some form of slavery, either open or disguised, has existed in all countries between 23 1/2 degrees north and 23 1/2 degrees south. The problem is a new one, and its solution is veiled by the future.

"As to the native legislators, they will do their worst the first year they are in power, and will improve, I am sure, from one session to another. To insure absolute equality, the elective franchise theoretically should not be withheld from either the Chinese or the Japanese, but whether this would be the best thing for practical results is more than I or anyone else can determine.

"There seems to be a good deal of quarrelling here among opposing factions. This is always a characteristic of isolated communities, and will wear off as the Hawaiian Islands come more in touch with the outside world and take their place in the world at large.

too, the people of California will have to be consulted in the matter. I hardly believe that the people of the State which seems to have caused so much unrest in the hearts of the people here, would greet the proposition open armed. The people of California would not welcome the idea of having to wait for the election returns from Niihau to find who had been elected Governor.

"I have been quoted as saying certain things in the papers here on this subject. The entire matter arose out of a chance remark dropped by me on the street one day, and was immediately taken up, not because I had said what I did, but because there were some things had been said before by others. My own opinion is that Hawaii has her own problems to solve, and that she should settle them. More than that, I have no doubt she will dispose of them to her own satisfaction, and to the satisfaction of every one concerned.

"It will be a long time, in my opinion, before Congress allows Hawaii to have the privileges of Statehood. My reason for this is based upon the attitude Congress has taken towards sparsely settled Territories clamoring to be admitted into the Union, since Idaho and Utah were allowed to come in. The population of these states was small, but Congress, in order to swell the majority of a political party in Congress, allowed them to have what they asked. The result has been that the Republican party has never been able to depend upon their votes, and, for that matter, neither can the Democratic party. Congress will see that Hawaii does not want for anything; at the same time this Territory will not be allowed to introduce any complex and puzzling factors in the game of national politics."

POLITICS OF THE CUBANS

In a Great Hurry for a New Constitution and Home Rule.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Cuban constitutional convention desires the promulgation of the Cuban constitution as the next logical step towards the formation of a new government, says a Tribune dispatch from Havana. The delegates think that it is useless to frame an electoral law until the constitution has been published. Merchants, planters and newspapers of all political opinion urge the speedy establishment of a new government. Some of the delegates say that the military authorities intimate that the constitution will not be promulgated at present.

Rumors current in Washington will interfere with the framing of an electoral law. The members of the convention desire to avoid any conflict in this respect, fearing an unfavorable result. Local public opinion is that matters must remain in their present condition until General Wood's recovery. The commercial and industrial interests protest against any delay, demanding the installation of a Cuban government in January.

VIEW OF GOMEZ.
NEW YORK, July 9.—According to the Herald's Havana correspondent, the utterances of General Maximo Gomez and T. Estrada Palma in the United States concerning the annexation of Cuba to the United States are criticized by many persons at the Cuban capital. The general understanding seems to be that the speakers referred to the distant future after the re-establishment of an independent government and after the people of Cuba have had a free opportunity to express a desire for annexation.

Much of the speeches of the two men is laid to the ordinary courtesy of guests of Americans and to the speakers' desire to smooth over the recent difficulties when Americans charged ingratitude and Cubans charged violation of promises and the use of force.

Others believe that the utterances were meant to prevent forcible annexation and so they represented that Cuba would voluntarily drift to the United States after having gained independence.

FELL INTO BOILING MUD.

Serious if Not Fatal Accident at the Yellowstone Park.

HELENA, Mont., July 9.—W. W. Wyllie, who has just returned from Mammoth Hot Springs, in Yellowstone Park, brings the report that two women, whose names were unknown, met with an accident while inspecting the boiling mud "pans" at the Thumb on Yellowstone Lake Saturday afternoon.

The women, a mother and her daughter, who entered the park by the Montana route, fell into the natural cauldron where the boiling mud was waist deep and could only be rescued with difficulty.

THE STRIKE IS ENDING

Probably Terminated by Present Time.

OF INTEREST TO IRON AND STEEL MEN

Quick and Satisfactory Ending of Troubles That Promised Much Bad Blood.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—The strike of the American Sheet Steel Company and American Steel Hoop Company mill employees will probably be terminated next week. Arrangements were made in this city today for the holding of a joint conference in Pittsburgh between representatives of both companies, which are members of the United States Steel Corporation, and representatives of the Amalgamated Steel, Iron and Tin Workers, for adjusting the existing labor troubles. The agreement to meet in conference means virtually a settlement of the strike, inasmuch as the operating officials of the hoop and sheet companies would not have consented to meet the workers' committee unless there was a good prospect of immediate settlement, and it may be accepted as a settled fact that all the mills now idle will be in operation the last of next week, and the strike which threatened the steel industry generally will be averted in its incipency.

It is stated on good authority that the conference will be held early next week, probably before Wednesday, and assurance is given that a settlement of the trouble will be speedily effected. The operating officials of the steel companies will meet the workers' committee, and as the question involved is not one of wages but of extension of organization control to so-called non-union plants, an agreement is likely to be readily made. Some minor differences also exist in the tin plate trade, and representatives of the American

Tin Plate Company and the workers will meet to adjust these.

The United States Steel Corporation has arranged terms with the Amalgamated Association for the union mills of the National Tube Company, the American Tin Plate Company and one plant of the National Steel Company, with a prospect of a settlement at its other plants in the Youngstown district. The scale for the South Chicago and Joliet plants of the Federal Steel Company has been arranged and can only be terminated by one side giving sixty days' notice of a desire for a change. The other plant of this company, the Bay View works, is operated under a special scale, and no trouble in reaching an agreement is anticipated. The only trouble the big corporation has with the Amalgamated Association is with the American Sheet Steel Company, and the American Steel Hoop Company.

A statement tonight from a prominent Amalgamated official as to what brought about the proposition for a conference gives as the reason the fact that the American Tin Plate Company was given notice last week that if the steel hoop and sheet steel scales were not agreed by the manufacturers by a certain date, naming a day in the near future, the Amalgamated Association's president would be instructed to enforce the authority given him by the committee to call out union employees at the United States Steel Corporation. The enforcement of a general strike ordered by the Amalgamated Association would mean that 30,000 men in union mills would be directly affected.

All the independent iron and steel companies in the Pittsburgh district that have been operating union mills have signed the amalgamated scale except two firms, and these concerns are expected to sign as soon as the annual repairs are made. A special dispatch received at 8 o'clock from Steubenville, Ohio, says the scale for the big steel plant of the National Steel Company at Mingo was signed today. A special scale was prepared for these works, and signed today, giving the men an advance of five per cent over the wages paid last year.

Danish Princes Coming.

COPENHAGEN, July 9.—Prince Christian, eldest son of the Crown Prince, intends to visit the United States on board his yacht in the spring of 1902, unless, in the meantime, the King's age should bring about the accession of the Crown Prince. Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark also contemplate a trip to America in 1902.

More Filipinos Surrender.

MANILA, July 9.—There have been a number of additional surrenders to Col. Wint. In all fifty-nine officers and 475 men, with 236 rifles and 48 revolvers, have surrendered to him. Of the Ninth Cavalry deserters Dubose and Russell have surrendered and Hunter and Victor were brought in by Bellarmine.

The National Education Association is in session in Detroit.

DR. CARTER SHOOTS EX-JUDGE RATHBURN AT MAKAO, OAHU

Suspected the Man and Watched for Him to Invade the Premises—Rathburn Wounded in an Arm.

Beautiful Makao, in the district of Koolauloa, on the windward side of this island, was almost the scene of a tragedy on Sunday night.

Dr. Albert B. Carter, who owns the lands lying between Punaluu and Hanalei and whose house is situated within a few yards of the beach at Makao, shot and wounded a trespasser on his premises shortly before midnight of Sunday.

The doctor shot twice, one shot only taking effect. The trespasser received the bullet in the right elbow, the ball coming out at the shoulder. He was not seriously injured as he immediately took to his heels and ran for dear life, evidently fearing that another shot from the doctor's gun might take a more deadly course.

For a while past Dr. Carter has been aware of the fact that some one was prowling around his premises under cover of darkness, evidently for no good purpose.

The doctor has kept watch for several nights past, stationing himself in a covered lanai, a little distance from the main house and situated just at the edge of the lawn which fronts the residence. He was determined that the trespasser should not escape him on Sunday night. Several times he had seen him before while on watch and had halted him, receiving no answer, but the prowler always running away at the sound of the doctor's voice. This only served to confirm the doctor in his opinion that the man had no good reason for hanging around his place at such hours.

Dr. Carter took up his position in the lanai on Sunday night about 11 o'clock. It was very dark at the time and the wind was blowing strongly from the sea. The doctor had started to smoke his pipe when first he began to watch, but, thinking that perhaps the light might betray him, he laid the pipe aside and watched and listened.

Probably a little less than an hour passed when the doctor became suddenly aware of the fact that some one was approaching from where his stable was located.

He was at once all attention and, incidentally, examined his revolver, which was a six-shooter, 22 calibre. Every chamber was loaded. Makao is an exceedingly lonely place and it is not an

uncommon thing for suspicious characters to be passing on the road which runs along the beach. The doctor has always kept a revolver in his house.

The man from the stables came nearer. It was not until he was in the act of passing the lanai that the doctor made sure that he was not one of the laborers on the farm.

When just a little on the makai side of the lanai, the man paused, looked around in a stealthy manner and then made a move as if he was going towards the house. His actions were altogether so suspicious that the doctor was convinced as to what the motives of the trespasser were.

Just as the intruder was slowly and carefully making his way to the house Dr. Carter leveled his revolver and fired. The darkness and the wind aided his aim and the bullet went wide of its mark. Before the trespasser had moved another step the doctor again fired.

There was a howl of pain, the man's right arm dropped helplessly to his side and then he turned and ran as fast as he could for the gate leading out onto the road along the beach. The doctor followed the retreating man and as the runner passed a window through which the light of a lamp threw a brightness on the road, the doctor recognized him as ex-District Magistrate W. K. Rathburn. Rathburn, whose home is in the direction of Punaluu from Makao, made all haste possible to get there.

Early yesterday morning Dr. Carter telephoned to High Sheriff Brown, notifying him that he had shot a trespasser on his premises the night before and that the intruder had moved to the house of Rathburn. The doctor said that he was ready to surrender himself to the police, if necessary.

Dr. Carter was communicated with by telephone last night. He stated the facts of the case, saying that he had had good reasons for believing that some one was prowling about his premises, that he had watched in the lanai to surprise the intruder and that he had fired at him twice, one ball only taking effect. He said that Rathburn was apparently not slightly injured as he lost no time in taking to his heels.

Rathburn is correspondent in the recent Carter divorce case, which action is understood to have been withdrawn.

CRUELTY OF THE BOERS

Shoot Wounded Men Who Plead for Life.

RADICALS CLAIM BRITISH INCENTIVE

Parliamentary Paper Says Boers Are Kept in the Field by Deception.

LONDON, July 8.—The Daily Mail gives sensational prominence this morning to mail advices from Vlakfontein, which attribute to the Boers inhuman atrocities that the censor would not allow to be described by cable.

"A couple of Boers," says the Daily Mail's correspondent, "who were armed with Martini walked around among the dead and dying. Some they turned over to see if they were dead. If it were otherwise, then one or the other of the Boers shot them as you would shoot an ox. I saw four killed in this way. One youngster pleaded for his life. I heard him say: 'Oh, Christ, don't!' and then, bang! went the rifle. That is what happened."

The Daily Mail protests vigorously against the suppression by the censor of such details.

MILITARY COMMENT.

NEW YORK, July 8.—British military men, says the Tribune's London correspondent, have been shaking their heads ominously over the disclosures made by a special correspondent of the Daily Mail, respecting the conduct of the Boer war, and the arbitrary suppression of facts by the press censors. They find evidence of what they have been expecting for a long time, namely, that Lord Kitchener is now allowed to be as thorough and ruthless as they think he ought to be, and that the government insists upon interfering with him for political reasons.

The radicals, on the other hand, assert that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's indictment of the government for conducting a barbarous warfare is fully sustained, and that Boer atrocities are the natural sequels to Lord Kitchener's drastic measures. There will be a heavy cross-fire of questions in the House of Commons in consequence of all these painful revelations, but Mr. Brodrick has a safe refuge in silence.

A parliamentary paper issued last night relating to the peace negotiations demonstrated that the Boer forces are in a very perilous state, and that the burghers are only kept in the field by unblushing perversions of Lord Kitchener's terms, and extravagant fables of Boer successes. The most notable instance of the latter are Dewet's statement that Cape Colony has risen to a man against the British and that in proceeding to invade the colony he killed General Knox. Other veracious statements are that the Czar has received a Boer delegation, introduced by Mr. Leyds, and that France was ready to land troops in England on November 1. The assurance given by Mr. Krueger that he had made arrangements in Europe by which the safety and comfort of the women and children in the refugee camps would be assured, had considerable influence with the Boer leaders in deciding to continue the fight.

BOER WAR CLAIMS.

NEW YORK, July 9.—There was a close approach to a skirmish, says the Tribune's London correspondent at the latest meeting of the commission to which the British foreign office has referred the European and American claims respecting the war in South Africa. The representative of the Dutch government and the chairman of the committee corrected and disciplined each other for half an hour, until Sir John Ardagh took up a large class of railway claims and sought to rule them out on the ground that the claimants were not neutral, but virtually belligerents. Nearly all the claims against the British government came against the Dutch foreign office. There are not more than a dozen American claims, and they are not important; but the proceedings are watched closely by Mr. Carter on behalf of the American embassy since larger claims may yet be presented.

DISCUSSING PEACE TERMS.

NEW YORK, July 9.—At the Reform Club conference of the Liberal party today, unanimity in support of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman seems almost assured, the Tribune's London correspondent thinks. Efforts will be made to heal the cleavage in the party by formulating peace terms in South Africa which the whole party can support. It is understood that Lord Rosebery will not attend the Asquith dinner, but will probably issue a letter endorsing his views.

THE TRANSVAAL CONCESSIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The position of the British government relative to the various mining and other concessions in the Transvaal is fully disclosed in a blue book covering this question which has just reached Washington. The subject is of the very first importance to the State and the War Departments, as some of the most troublesome and weighty problems now

confronting them is a result of claims from various concessionaries in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Cuba. Claims of vast amounts based on telegraph and railroad franchises granted by the Spanish government prior to the Spanish-American war have been made, and Great Britain's course may establish a valuable precedent.

Moreover, the most important of the concessions in our insular possessions and in Cuba are claimed by English corporations.

The issue was made last September, when Sir Alfred Milner, the South African commissioner, promulgated the famous order, giving notice that the British government reserves the right to recognize or modify any concession made by the late South African Republic, "without proper legal authority, or contrary to the law, or the conditions which have not been duly complied with, or which appear to affect prejudicially the interest of the republic."

This last clause was of the most sweeping character, and the British government appointed a commission to pass upon the whole subject. This commission has made an exhaustive report, set out in the blue book. It lays down some important principles. One interesting statement in the beginning is this: "One the first of September, 1900, her late Majesty annexed the territories and obliterated the sovereignty of the South African republic. It is clear that a state which has annexed another is not bound by any contracts made by the state which has ceased to exist, and that no court of law has jurisdiction to enforce such contracts if the annexing state refuses to recognize them."

The commission also asserts the right to "examine whether the rights which it is asked to recognize have in fact been duly acquired," a point of interest in the Cuban cable controversy. It accepts Sir Alfred Milner's most important suggestion in the declaration that the new government has decided in cancelling or modifying a concession when the maintenance of the concession is injurious to the public interest.

The conclusions of the commissioners have not yet been accepted and enunciated by the British government itself, so far as the blue book shows. The correspondence is brought up to April 19th last.

PERHAPS A RAID ON VENEZUELA

Consul General Esteves Talks of a Filibustering Expedition.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Consul General E. Gonzales Esteves believes that former President Andrade of Venezuela came to this city about three days ago incognito, having shayed off his beard. He also believes that Andrade came here from Havana by rail from Florida. Taking this in connection with the presence in the city of Nicholas Hernandez, a son of General Jose Manuel Hernandez, who is now in jail in Maracaibo for having been one of the leaders in a revolution against President Castro, and Andreas Pietri, a nephew of General Juan Pietri, also a revolutionist and a friend of Andrade, and Engel Fernandez, who is said to be here to buy arms for the Venezuelan revolutionary party, Consul General Esteves thinks that a filibustering expedition is soon to be started for Venezuela.

Pietri came here about two weeks ago and is living at Harlem. Hernandez has just reached here on the steamer Caracas. He went at once to the office of the Consul General and said he was looking for work. Senor Esteves promised to help him in his search. In the meantime detectives have been employed to watch the young man, who went to live at the house at which Pietri is. Consul General Esteves says that he has detectives watching Andrade and Fernandez also, and that a sharp watch will be kept for filibustering parties.

Both Hernandez and Pietri deny that they have any intention of taking part in any expedition to Venezuela. When asked if they would join a filibustering expedition if one were started, they said they were not in politics. General Juan Pietri is mentioned as the leader of the revolution in Venezuela if one is started.

TENANTS BARELY ESCAPED.

A Chicago Fire Which Threatens Tragic Consequences.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Two frame buildings at 8712-8714 Commercial avenue were totally destroyed by fire early this morning and twelve people barely escaped with their lives.

The injured—Mrs. Stanislaus Zinkus, seriously burned, will recover; Peter Rudowicz, probably fatally burned.

The fire started by the exposure of a gasoline stove. The downstairs portion of the buildings was used as stores, while two families of Poles lived in the upper rooms. All the occupants were asleep when the fire broke out and the majority of them were overcome by the smoke and heat. Three policemen who discovered the fire succeeded in carrying all the occupants to places of safety. The financial loss was small.

King Edward's Title.

NEW YORK, July 8.—An agreement has been arrived at with the British colonies as to the alteration in King Edward's title, says the London correspondent of the Tribune, but the Ministers are unlikely to introduce a bill unless there is prospect of its being treated as an unopposed measure.

Officers and men of the Netherlands Railway, South Africa, have been deported because of their hostility to the British.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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TUESDAY JULY 16

The usual claimant for Funston's honors comes after the event. He never appears beforehand.

Some of the purchasable San Francisco weeklies are beginning to take an interest in Hawaiian politics at the usual low price per line.

The proposal to bring Filipinos here to work in the cane fields strengthens the argument of those who want a strong militia establishment in these islands.

About the time the pumice was thrown on the surface of Hawaiian waters by volcanic action there was a submarine disturbance on the coast of California—a circumstance which revives interest in Gerrett P. Serviss' idea of an intimate connection between the seismic areas of Hawaii and the neighboring State.

It is more than likely that the Seamen's Union is making itself liable to prosecution in the United States courts as a conspiracy in restraint of trade. The same law that broke up the coal trust in San Francisco and the plumbers' trust here is good against any combine which interferes, as the Seamen's Union appears to be doing, with commercial operations.

The condition of McBryde is like that of many other plantations the stock of which is depressed. The land and water values are all there and are being added to, the prospects of big crops and a sure market for them are excellent, the labor conditions are not nearly so black as they are painted. What trouble there is comes from a want of confidence for which there seems to be no adequate basis.

The bogus Washington letter is again in evidence. This time it recites that the President has called for an explanation of the pardons of the three lawyers whom the First Circuit Court tried to railroad into jail, and that he is again agitated over land questions here. We assume that even the gullible part of the public has long since ceased to take alarm at these tuppenny sensations, but if not there is a fine opening in Hawaii for a wisdom-tooth dentist.

The passing of the Legislature is at hand, the Acting Governor being now engaged in going over the Appropriation bills, his action upon which will be announced very soon. The grand total of the appropriations is sufficient to indicate that there will be work for many men on public improvements during the year, while the amount of the probable deficit will be decreased materially should President McKinley approve the bond-issue plan. This would leave such a small amount of registered warrants that the appropriation for interest will more than take care of emergencies.

The Federal authorities are doing all in their power to arrange for the fumigation of Oriental cargoes, and the taking over of the quarantine or channel wharf is a step in the right way for the isolation of that structure reduces the danger of infection. That the precautionary measures of keeping the ships from the Orient six feet from the wharf and placing rail guards on the lines are practically useless may be seen by any one who takes the trouble to notice those guards, which are in two pieces and are so often poorly put in place that they afford absolutely no protection from microbe-infected rodents.

IMPROVING ISLAND HERDS.

The plan to provide a market exclusively for the sale of Island beef may have more in it than he mere supply of the consumers. With a demand for all the cattle that may be raised on the islands, the direct result would be that the attention of the grazers would be turned to the improvement of their herds and the turning out of better cattle and more of them.

The decrease of the herds of the islands has been most remarkable. For this condition there are two reasons. First of course would come the absorption of the grazing areas in the sugar estates. Next would come the inbreeding of the cattle due to the failure of the grazers to import new blood for sires. This has been carried on in some of the districts of the Big Island until there must be new blood or the herds will fall away below the point of financial profit. Where the new blood has been brought into the herds there has been not only an increase in the productivity of the ranch but the quality of the beef which is turned out is superior to that which was obtained under the old blood conditions.

There have been tried many of the old thoroughbred lines and all have succeeded here in the past. The cattle have been easy to fatten and have produced good returns for the investment. On good ranges the cattle fatten so that there is no need of stall feeding. This means that with fair demand there should be good returns from cattle-raising on all the islands of the group, and that there will be offered to the small holder a new means of securing a return from his homestead. On the sides of the mountains of the various islands of the group there are small ranches which would give to the man eager to secure all that is possible from his homestead a chance to raise from a couple to a dozen head of cattle. The returns from the increase would more

than pay the taxes and the clothing account of the whole family.

For instance, on Maui recently there has been such an increase in the value of cattle that the small owner has found his stock worth often five hundred per cent more than it was a year ago. With a market here which will offer the freshly killed meats of the Island-fed beef to the people, there will soon develop the fact whether or not the people want that sort of beef or whether they want the frozen meats from the Mainland or the South. In either event the value of the Island cattle will be speedily discovered. Should the people fix the price, for their demand will do so, at a figure higher than is now paid for the meat supply of the city, there will be a resultant boom in cattle.

THE FINANCES.

The Appropriation bill, carrying \$2,149,813.50 for the salaries and pay roll for the biennial period beginning July 1st, 1901, is complete and a scanning of the items will be of interest to all who have followed the discussions which have attended the making of the bill. On its face the bill shows an increase over the estimates in many places. The heads of departments are the principal gainers, but in many instances the increases go all along the line.

The bureau totals of the current expense bill also furnish some food for thought. These items are those covering the public business and that there will be many items which will not receive attention goes without saying. The large size of the bill gives color to the belief that the Independent members were not averse to making this measure so large that it would be impossible for any one to imagine that the Territory could be run without added revenues. But there is such a thing as doing that kind of a job too well. The very stuffing of the bill may defeat the purpose of the men who placed so much in it. There is no mandatory injunction that goes with an appropriation for public works. The men in charge of the bureau have some discretion and should it be impossible to secure where the money is to come from it is fair to believe that not all these works will be pushed.

With the new assessment which will mean a large increase in the taxes there will be ample money in the Treasury to carry on the business of the Territory, even if on an abridged scale, and that was what the Independents first declared they would compel. They may get much of it. With a credit which will assure the borrowing of enough money to take care of the pay rolls and a careful selection of those public works which should be pushed, there seems no reason to believe that there will result any of the dire happenings which the calamity howlers and extra session boomers are prophesying. The Territory will be in good shape, even if there may not be all that one would wish. But if one will dance to the Home Rule hula hula one must expect to pay the fiddler.

NEWS OF WORLD
CONDENSED

General Wood is improving. San Diego's carnival has closed. The Swedish is visiting the Sultan. The Colorado mine strike is ended. A Moorish embassy is visiting Berlin. The heat wave in the East is breaking.

Versailles, Ohio, has been destroyed by fire. T. M. Lyons, the Sacramento contractor, is dead.

Santa Clara fruit shipments are very light this year. Admiral Cromwell will command the European expedition.

The French submarine boat, Gustav Zede, is a success. The wife of Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, is dead.

The Wabash system may begin a passenger rate war. The czar favors moral training in the Russian schools.

Carnegie says he does not wish to be mayor of New York.

Hill is to rebuild the Spokane Falls & Northern Railroad.

Karl Felix Schaeffer, the Berlin banker, killed himself.

Alfred Vanderbilt has bought himself a home in the Adirondacks.

The railway shops at Clarendon, Tex., have been destroyed by fire.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, was interred with military honors.

The new Oregon manager of the Harriman system is A. L. Mohr.

There is an unusual exodus of people from Berlin for the summer.

Krugger's proposed visit to America has been definitely postponed.

General Maximo Gomez is being paid marked attention in New York.

Congressman Stokes, from the Third South Carolina District, is dead.

Judge Ferdinand B. Barthard, postmaster of New Orleans, is dead.

At present, the Farragut is the only manned war vessel at Mare Island.

Professor Johannes Schmidt, the famous Indo-German scholar, is dead.

In a recent electrical storm at Fort Erie, Ontario, three people were killed.

W. W. Astor charges Julian Field, the writer who is suing him, with forgery.

The leather workers have formed a union, with headquarters at Philadelphia.

The business section of Wilbur, Spokane, Washington, has been destroyed.

The San Jose Cured Fruit Association and the Packers' Company are at a deadlock.

Hereafter the army casualties will not be cabled, but mailed, like other army reports.

On the 15th Minister Conger sails from San Francisco on the Nippon Maru for China.

Edward Raupre, a French Canadian, twenty years old, is eight feet high, and still growing.

Pierre Lorillard is very weak.

France has her eyes upon Morocco. A new British war loan may be necessary.

Congressman Stokes of North Carolina is dead.

There were 564 casualties in Chicago on the 4th.

Turkish troops are pillaging Canadian villages.

The five new infantry regiments are almost filled.

The Labor Party threatens a revolution in Belgium.

There is no plague scare at Rio de Janeiro. A railroad rate war is a possibility in the States.

Another Peary relief expedition is being formed.

Floods in Shanghai have drowned 4,000 people.

The British Mediterranean fleet is to be strengthened.

Andrew Carnegie has given \$750,000 to Detroit for a library.

The Filipino prisoners on Guam are being well treated.

Major Edie has been ordered to the Columbia barracks.

James E. Yeatman, the St. Louis philanthropist, is dead.

The torpedo boat Biddle averaged 28.6 knots on her trial run.

Myron Herrick of Ohio may be appointed ambassador to Italy.

India will have not more than 3,000,000 quarters of wheat for export.

Langtry's daughter is engaged to the eldest son of Lord Wimbborne.

Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota is dead of heart disease.

There is a growth of friendly feeling between France and Germany.

Owing to the income tax British revenues have increased \$2,400,000.

Jacob S. Rogers, formerly owner of the Rogers Locomotive Works, is dead.

By the burning of a Hoosac Tunnel dock at Boston \$200,000 damage was done.

Modjeska, now in Poland, will return to the United States on a starring tour.

Stevedores at Stockton, Cal., have gone out and may tie up the wheat shipments.

The business section of Williams, A. T., has been swept by a million dollar fire.

The full report of the Isthmian Canal Commission will be made in about a month.

The growth of the surplus of cash in the Treasury during the past year was \$75,000,000.

Lt.-Commander Curtis of the Gunboat Vixen is in a critical condition from appendicitis.

J. P. Morgan & Co. have bought the Northern Pacific and Alaska Steamship companies.

Fire destroyed Chinatown at Jackson, Cal., with losses of \$20,000. One Chinese lost his life.

Roentgen rays caused the death of Emil Clausen at Monterey from paralysis of the lungs.

A quarter of a million dollars worth of new revenue stamps were sold in New York on July 1.

Dion Boucicault, the actor, and Irene Vauvray, the actress, were married in London recently.

Lillian Nordica will open the new Wagner theater at Munich as Isolde in "Tristan and Isolde."

The official report upon the speed of the battleship Illinois shows the test was 17.49 knots per hour.

Adolph C. Vonner, an Austrian count, will fill the chair of German and French at Stanford next year.

Eugene Stumbaugh has been arrested in San Francisco for the murder of M. Marshall at Wilburton, I. T.

By a collision at Rock Springs, Wyo., the Union Pacific flyer was wrecked and fifteen persons badly injured.

Linsed oil has been advanced to eighty cents a gallon, an increase of twenty-five per cent within the past month.

William A. Brandes, convicted at Oakland of the killing of his daughter, has been sentenced to Folsom for ten years.

Denmark is said to have sought the advice of England about selling the West Indian Islands to the United States.

Frank M. Daniel, convicted of the murder of Clara Fitch at Portland, Ore., has gone to the penitentiary for fifteen years.

Consolidation of all the bituminous coal properties in the United States is being prosecuted, it is said by J. Pierpont Morgan.

Edna Wallace Hopper is sole legatee of the estate of her mother, Josephine Dunsmuir, who died recently at Oakland, Cal.

Americans at Skagway, Alaska, are convinced that the Canadians are trying to steal the town, and hoist the British flag over it.

The "Cowboy Preacher," L. G. Brockner, committed suicide, after declaring his innocence of a serious charge brought against him.

M. B. Norton, a young business man of Pacific Grove, Cal., has disappeared, owing to losses at poker. He left his wife and children destitute.

Train robbers wounded three people and plundered a safe on a Northern Pacific train, near Great Falls, Montana, and \$50,000 were secured.

The increase in the number of pensioners on the rolls of the Pension office during the past year was 2,500. The number of new pensions was 49,612.

By the breaking of one of the storage dams in the Blue Lakes, considerable damage was done along the valley of the Mokelumne river in California.

A rate war is threatened in California, arising from the action of the Santa Fe road in making a grab of nearly all of the discharged soldier business.

Twelve men and boys crowded into a little shanty on the Chicago water front were killed by lightning, during a fierce thunderstorm. One lad escaped.

An American syndicate has bought the International Sleeping Car Company from the Belgian company and will transfer the business to Chicago.

The third wife of the Sultan is dead.

John Fiske, scholar and historian, is dead.

John W. Towne, a Santa Cruz pioneer, is dead.

The Presbyterian Synod of Mexico is in session.

Students are rioting in Mexico against the clergy.

Quiet has been restored in the Argentine Republic.

There is a general exodus from Dawson to Nome.

Dowdies were pelted with eggs in Easton, Ill.

Both sides are firm in the Los Angeles laundry strike.

The fourth was observed as a fete day in Porto Rico.

The President will spend the heated term in Canton.

At Gov. Pingree's funeral 50,000 persons viewed the body.

Train robbers at Wagner, Mont., got away with \$41,500.

Four thousand Japanese troops will summer in Chihli.

Frank Renz, the great German circus proprietor, is dead.

The Santa Fe has withdrawn from the Western freight pool.

The Dolphin from Skagway brought down \$800,000 in gold.

Assistant Secretary Skagway will leave the Navy Department.

The Indian government has spent £18,300,000 to relieve famine.

There is a great gathering of Christian Endeavorers at Cincinnati.

On July 2 hundreds of people in the East succumbed to the heat.

Returning soldiers fired promiscuously from a train in New Mexico.

Dr. Kinyoun will go to China and Japan to investigate the plague.

A. E. Kitzbridge will succeed the late Senator Kyle by appointment.

The big Homestead Hotel at Hot Springs, Va., has been burned.

There were eight cases of heat prostration in Washington on July 6.

Chinese troops may be permitted to encamp seven miles from Peking.

There were three casualties in a Baltimore and Ohio collision July 6.

Controller Dawes has resigned his office to run for Senator from Illinois.

On August 6th several large tracts of land will be opened in Oklahoma.

The foreign districts of Peking are now being surrendered to the Chinese.

Judge Taft has been inaugurated as civil governor of the Philippines.

So far, the total attendance at the Pan-American exposition has been 1,738,811.

A memorial building to George Washington may be erected at the capital.

A boy murdered his playmate at Albany, N. Y., and then hanged himself.

Earl Russell knelt at the bar of the House of Lords on his arraignment there.

There will be no elections in Kansas this fall owing to the biennial election law.

The Pope will send an agent to the City of Mexico to investigate clerical scandals.

Andrew Carnegie has given San Francisco \$750,000 for free public library buildings.

Dr. Leyds has issued a protest against the "barbarous treatment of Boer women."

Owing to the failure of the June negotiations the Boers will continue their fight.

During the first six months of this year, 6,742 immigrants arrived from Germany.

The Porto Rico assembly unanimously asks for free trade with the United States.

St. Agnes' church, Brooklyn, was destroyed by lightning on July 2. Loss \$250,000.

The Hatfields have begun suit against the Huntington estate to get more money.

At a negro dance near Texarkana, Texas, two negroes were killed, and two wounded.

On July 5 a severe thunder storm visited New York inflicting much damage by lightning.

The principal part of the business district of Wilbur, Wash., has been destroyed by fire.

Parliament may exempt from duty American sweetened canned apricots and pulp sugar.

Publications now paying one cent a pound for mail carriage may have to pay eight cents.

Indians on the Skeena river, B. C. have cornered 300 Japanese to prevent them fishing.

Fifty summer girls formed a bucket line and saved Larkspur, Cal., from destruction by fire.

The agricultural exports of the United States have increased greatly during the past five years.

Mrs. Annie Post and Oscar Norris of St. Paul were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the St. Croix river.

An Englishman commands the Filipino insurgents on Mindoro island and has with him several American deserters.

Nothing
Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the niece of Frank Fay 104 N. St. South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but buy a bottle today.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

There are 300 Chinese out on the laundry strike.

Mr. E. R. Stackpole is making a business trip to Hilo.

The engagement of Attorney General E. P. Dole to Miss Elinor E. Gallagher, of San Francisco, is announced.

Jailor Charles Moore, Juna John Moore, and guard P. Kumale, have been dismissed for allowing Fujihara to escape.

Governor Dole, who, with Mrs. Dole, is at present in the Kona district of Hawaii, is improving daily, though his return home is still indefinite.

On June 19th, Eleanor Alice Simpson, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Charles Simpson, was married at Chatham, Ohio, to Frank Cooke Atherton.

Land Commissioner Boyd says he has written to Attorney General Knox for advice as to renewal of leases to corporations, and as to new leases. He will not act in either case until he hears from Washington.

A suit has been brought against Mrs. Nettie E. Scott and the Kona Sugar Company by Esther N. and E. K. Pillo, to cause the defendants to terminate a lease to fifty acres of land in North Kona. The plaintiffs allege a large sum is due them for rent.

The residence of Gus Gordes in Kailua, near the Catholic Church, was burned to the ground yesterday afternoon, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock. The house and contents were both total losses. The value of the residence was \$1,500. Neither the house nor the personal effects of the owner were insured.

The fair and luau held at the Drilled Saturday afternoon and evening, in aid of the congregation of St. Augustine's Chapel, Waikiki, was a financial success, from the statement of receipts given by Mrs. F. W. Macfarlane, president of the function, which are as follows: Door \$230; fancy table, \$38.50; candy, \$63.15; flowers, \$135.85; cigars, \$65.00; lemonade, \$60.60; coffee, \$16.75; ice cream, \$48.25; fish pond, \$7.85, making a total of \$1,033.05. There are 900 tickets outstanding yet to be heard from, and the expenses will not exceed \$350.

Lizzie Christley has filed a libel for divorce in the Circuit Court against her husband, Thomas Christley, alleging inhuman conduct and general brutality as a cause for action. The plaintiff states they were married on November 30, 1893, at San Diego, California, and up to July 2, 1901, she lived with her husband in this city. There was born subsequent to the marriage two children, Llewellyn W. Christley, a boy aged 5 years, and Beatrice Christley, a girl aged 4 years.

When the next transport from the Coast arrives here en route to Manila, a large party of Honolulu, fifteen in number, will take passage for the Philippines capital. H. S. Townsend and J. A. Hilt, both of whom have been connected with the public schools of Honolulu for several years, leave with their families to commence their new duties in the archipelago. Mr. Townsend has been assigned to an inspectorship of schools in Iloilo, and Mr. Hilt will have the supervision of instruction in drawing in Manila public schools.

The Sierra brought 200 sacks of mail, seven days later, newspaper files, and the following passengers: Mrs. W. G. Irwin, Miss E. Williams, R. A. McKeague, J. W. Springston, Spencer, A. B. Watson, H. Shakt, F. C. Evans, J. G. Smith, Karl Lambert, Mrs. Ivers, J. Woolley and wife Dr. E. O. Cochrane.

Mrs. Haskell and child, O. J. Fetter, wife and child Fran J. Lang, E. Fetter, C. Williams, A. Scott, Miss J. T. MacIntyre, Mrs. H. H. Lennell, W. J. Egloff, A. E. Schaffeld, Jno Cunningham, L. Gilbertson, J. W. Earle, R. Ivers, Captain P. Smith, Miss R. Schube, M. G. Egloff, W. G. Baugh, E. C. Medare, Chas. Burkes, J. N. M. Dear Miss R. Tom.

The Vatican is preparing to secure the immigration of new clergymen to the Philippines and Cuba, owing to the Spanish leaning of the present priesthood.

Fourteen arrests have been made in connection with the robbery of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The principal thief has sailed for Madras with \$200,000.

The strike of the Reading railroad shopmen has been settled, the union agreeing to settlement of wages by a joint committee of men and superintendents.

Major Pruden appointed a paymaster in the Regular Army in May, has resigned and has been reappointed to his old position of third assistant secretary to the President.

Millions of friends, to get rid of begging friends, will desert Colorado Springs, which he has done more for than the thirty other resident millionaires combined.

While officers were raiding a blind spot at Friars Point, Mex., they were fired upon by negro inmates. Many shots were exchanged. Four negroes were killed and one has since died of his wounds.

The Russian cruiser Varlag might have been destroyed at Cronstadt if a young officer had not thrown himself in front of a runaway deck carriage loaded with percussion shells, stopping it but suffering severe injuries.

Fujihara's Escape.

Fujihara the convicted Japanese murderer of a fellow-countryman escaped in the early hours of Thursday morning. The death watch that has constantly watched him since his sojourn in the Hilo jail went to sleep, and the Jap taking advantage of the fact "vanished the ranch." When seen by a representative of the Tribune Deputy Governor said he hoped to have him back in durance vile before tonight.

It is said that Fujihara when he left his old boarding house went through the pockets of his death watch" who seem to have been at any rate dead to the world.—Hilo Tribune.

PAUL ISENBERG ABROAD.

He and Mrs. Isenberg Are Among the Swiss Mountains.

The following postal card explains itself.

Kurhaus Tarasp, Engadine, Switzerland.

June 16, 1901.

Editor Advertiser—Aloha from Switzerland. Mrs. Isenberg and I are both enjoying our stay here. 4,000 feet high. The mountains all around us are covered with snow. I intend to tour Switzerland thoroughly in three weeks from today. Aloha to all friends. Enjoy getting the Advertiser.

PAUL R. ISENBERG.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 788, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke).—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office,

